

CHAPTER 8
MAGNIFIED WORDS:

MIRROR POLISH

TWOEDGED SWORD
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E C H O E D

LETTERS & SOUNDS

For Beauty, Understanding and



MEMORIZATION

“[T]hou hast magnified
thy word...”

Psalm

138:

2

Alas! alas! Amos 5:16
Amen, Amen Neh. 8:6
Awake, awake Is. 52:1
Behold, behold Is. 41:27
Verily, verily John 1:51
O earth, earth, earth, hear
the word of the LORD Jer. 22:29
The LORD, he is the God, the LORD, he is the God 1 Kings 18:39
Watchman, what of the night. Watchman, what of the night Is. 21:11
Praise ye the LORD. Praise ye the LORD Ps. 148:1

I am thy servant; I am thy servant Ps. 116:16

It is naught, it is naught Proverbs 20:14

for he cometh, for he cometh Ps. 96:13

with the harp; with the harp Ps. 98:5

yea, yea, and nay, nay 2 Cor. 1:17

My leanness my leanness Is. 24:16

Jerusalem, Jerusalem Luke 13:34

Comfort ye, comfort ye Is. 40:1

O LORD, O LORD Ps. 118:25

My God, my God Mark 15:34

my help, My help Ps. 121:1,2

Woe, Woe, Woe! Rev. 18:13

Unclean, unclean Lev. 13:45

is fallen, is fallen Is. 21:9

Holy, holy, holy Rev. 4:8

inquire, inquire Is. 21:12

sleep sleep 1 Thes. 5:7

woe, woe Ezek 16:23

Saul, Saul, Acts 9:4

Aha, aha Ps. 35:21

“For the word of

God is...

twoedged

sword...”

Heb. 4:

12

The multiplying of anything amplifies and magnifies its effect.

“For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not...” Job 33:14

“And for that the dream was doubled unto Pharaoh twice; it is because the thing is established by God...” Gen. 41:32

“Two are better than one...” Eccl. 4:9

Likewise some words in the Bible surge and swell into focus because their *letters* are used twice or more. One of the methods God uses to *amplify* a thought or *connect* words is through the use of echoed letters. Linguists and poets have copied and named at least seven of the Bible’s methods of using letters and sounds to amplify or connect words and thoughts together. These include:

rhyme: (Pronounced, *rime*) The recurrence of corresponding sounds, especially at the **ends** of words or meters. For example:

- “Boldness and access” Eph. 3:12
- “measure of the stature” Eph. 4:13
- “understand...thousand” Matt. 16:9
- “misery...guilty” Rom. 3:16
- “having itching” 2 Tim. 4:3
- “glory which shall be” Rom. 8:18

The word ‘rhyme’ is defined in the *Webster’s Encyclopedic Dictionary* (1968) by citing King James himself and his invention of special kinds of rhyme.

alliteration: The repetition of the same sound; most effective when it is at the **beginning** of two or more close words. For example:

- “seducing **s**pirits” 1 Tim. 4:1
- “corrupt **c**ommunication” Eph. 4:29
- “run in a **r**ace” 1 Cor. 9:24
- “seasoned with **s**alt” Col. 4:6

consonance: The repetition of sounds in the same position in a sequence of words. For example:

- “heart was **dar**kened” Rom. 1:21
- “my **s**peech and my **pr**eaching” 1 Cor. 2:4

assonance: A partial rhyme in which the stressed **vowel** sounds (a, e, i, o, u) are alike, but the consonant sounds may not be alike. For example:

- “**y**e **be**” 2 Cor. 13:5
- “**puffed up**” 1 Cor. 4:6
- “**unclean...este**meth” Rom. 14:14

slant rhyme: Near or imperfect rhyme

eye-rhyme: That which exists only to the eye and not the ear. For example:

- “**husband**, being a **ju**st man” Matt. 1:19

sense rhyme: Words which contain some of the same sounds or letters, thereby giving them the same feeling or connotation (e.g. **revelation: a violent era**). For example:

- “**gather...into his gar**ner” Luke 3:17
- “**driven of the dev**il” Luke 8:29
- “**warned...from the wr**ath” Matt. 3:7

History Story

The use of these ‘echo’ techniques was certainly not introduced by the KJV translators. Heaven’s harmonious harp strings encore down the ages in *all* English Bible translations before the KJV. Read aloud the following verse selected at *random* (2 Tim. 4:7). Over 71% of the letters in one small section of scripture use one of the seven methods.

KJV 1611

I have fought a good fight, (18 of 21)

I have finished my course, (11 of 21)

I have kept the faith... (13 of 17)

Total letters which echo (42 of 59) = **71%**

Bishops’ 1568

I haue fought a good fyght

I haue fulfilled [my] course

I haue kept ye* faith

(* The Old English letter *þ*, called ‘thorn’, was pronounced ‘th.’ Its form in Middle English, was sometimes mistaken for a ‘y’. It was still pronounced ‘th.’ Today’s readers wrongly transcribe it as a ‘y’ and mispronounce it as ‘ye’ instead of ‘the.’

Geneva 1560

I haue fought a good fight,

and haue finished my course:

I haue kept the faith

Matthew’s 1549

I haue fought a good fyght,

and haue fulfilled my course,

and haue kepte the fayth

Great 1540

I haue fought a good fyght
I haue fulfilled my course,
I haue kept the fayth

Coverdale 1535

I haue foughte a good fighte
I haue fulfilled the course
I haue kepte the faith

Tyndale 1526

I have fought a good fight,
and have fulfilled my course,
and have kept the fayth

These seven English Bibles are practically identical in this verse, just as they are everywhere. Sadly, today’s new versions change the ‘course’ of the past five hundred years and change the word ‘course’ (which alliterated with ‘kept’) — to ‘race,’ which alliterates with NOTHING. New versions destroy the whole pattern. They do this solely to meet the copyright law’s requirement that they make “substantial” changes to receive royalties. This financial “gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous” Exod. 23:8.

Of course there is nothing wrong with the word ‘race’ — when it is relayed in tandem with its match-mate ‘run.’ The KJV pairs them often.

“run a race”

Ps. 19:5

“run with patience the race”

Heb. 12:1

“run in a race run”

1 Cor. 9:24

The new versions overlook powerful mirror image sounds.

Twoedged Letters		
	KJV	NIV, TNIV, HCSB, ESV
2 Tim. 4:7	finished my course... kept the faith	finished the racekept the faith
Psalms 19:5	to run a race	to run his course (NASB also)

The rippling sound effects of the water of life reflect happily in our minds. The NIV and ESV, like the Dead Sea, lie stagnant on the page.

The Word Heard: **Matched** Letter Sounds for



Meaning and Beauty

Professor Ward Allen writes of the KJV translator’s “search for rhetorical majesty” through words that had,


- “proper collocation of sounds” and
- “seemed more euphonious to his ear”
(*Translating for King James*, pp. 20, 26, 32).

(Webster’s says ‘euphonious’ means “pleasing to the ears and agreeable in sound.”) Wordsmiths throughout history have copied the euphony of the scriptures.

“The **Greeks** adopted many changes in the combination of **syllables** to render their language *euphonic*” (*The American Dictionary of the English Language*, s.v. euphonical).

The sound patterns painted throughout the King James Bible identify it as the word of God because they reflect his

character and mind. God’s word and his world are designed with order. The visible world is made up of colors, lines, and textures. God coordinates and orders these elements with repetition and a bit of variety to create beauty. A tiger doesn’t have golden stripes on its head and snakeskin on its sides. The things which come down from heaven, like clouds and snow, appear pure and uniform with only slight variety.

One cumulus cloud isn’t a smooth red triangle  and another a furry streamer.



Even man likes things that match.

A guy would never buy
a checkered tie —
that’s trimmed in green,
around a scene
of butterflies.



Words are composed of letters. Letters are differentiated by their shapes and sounds. Spoken and heard words can also be either harmonious or dissonant. The majesty of an orchestra occurs because many different instruments are playing the *same* note. Compare the echoing and harmonious ‘c,’ ‘e,’ ‘g,’ and ‘c,’ with the discordant sound of hands striking musical ♪ notes ‘c,’ ‘f,’ ‘g,’ and ‘b.’ The haphazard letters of the new versions affect the sound of the word of God. Researchers have reported the ill effect of playing rock music to plants. Reading or hearing the harmonious KJV will have a healthy effect on a Christian.

“but the words of the pure are pleasant words...” Prov. 15:26

“Speaking to yourselves in psalms” and “making melody in your heart to the Lord” with scriptures (Eph. 5:18, 19) helps Christians to “be filled with the Spirit.” (A.V. Publications carries the scriptures sung on cassette. See end of book.)

“Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage.” Ps. 119:54

Mingled or Pure Seed

“...The seed is the word of God.” Luke 8:11

Corruption of the word of God is pictured as ‘mingled’ seed in Dan. 2:41, 43 and ‘mixed wine’ in Prov. 23:30 (See also John 6:53, 63 and Luke 8:11).

“Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a **diverse** kind: thou shalt not sow thy field with **mingled seed**: neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee.” Lev. 19:19

The contrast between ‘pure’ and ‘mingled’ things is echoed throughout the Bible. The scriptures speak of the weakness of the ‘mixed multitude’ (Neh. 13:3), iron mixed with miry clay, and a garment mixed with ‘divers sorts’ and ‘mingled’ of linen and woollen (Lev. 19:19, Deut. 22:11). The true word will be “undefiled” like Jesus Christ, our “undefiled” high priest (Heb. 7:26).

“The words of the LORD are **pure** words:
...purified seven times...”
Psalm 12:6

“Thy word is **very pure**:...”
Psalm 119:
140

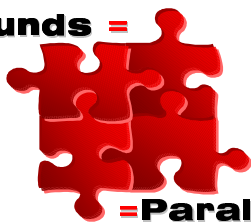
MATCHING FOR MEANING:

LINKS IN THINKING

“[R]hyme brings ideas and feelings, as well as sounds, into **conjunction** with one another” (Speigelman, Part I, p. 41).

Look-alike letters are not only pleasant looking and sounding, they can be used to connect words, ideas, or parts of speech. Alliteration — matching letter sounds — makes words welded, melded, forced together. Cognitive links can be created by pairing matching letter sounds.

Parallel sounds =



= Parallel thoughts

KJV's ABCs Mysteries

How would you teach children to read? Teach them the *sounds* of the letters of the alphabet; then teach them how to join two letters together (a + t = at). Then give them a sentence that says, ‘A **fat cat sat at a mat.**’ Now they can read! Reading specialists have used the King James Bible’s method of teaching reading for centuries.



Example 1

The KJV translators tweaked the Bishops' Bible so that 'The Bible' became *the* vehicle to teach reading for the next several hundred years.

Bishops' Bible	Luke 5:37	burst the vessels , and runne out it self , and the vessels shall perish... vessels , and both
King James Bible		burst the bottles , and bee spilled , and the bottles shall perish... bottles , and both

What will 'burst'? The 'bottles' will 'burst.' What will 'be' spilled? The 'bottles' contents will be spilled. A smooth and sparkling alliterative vocabulary is easier to swallow than a lukewarm alphabet soup loaded with different letters.

Example 2

The use of like-sounds with like-things is a basic tenet of comprehension. **God** is **good**; the **devil** is **evil** and **vile**. The KJV does half of the thinking for the reader. Luke 3:17 says,

“**whose fan** is in **his hand**, and **he...will gather** the **wheat** into **his garner...**”

The Bishops' Bible used the simple word 'barn' instead of the more poetic 'garner.' The KJV more wisely *teaches* the reader what a barn *is* — by matching the letters in 'garner' with its defining 'gather.'

Bishops' Bible	Luke 3:17	gather...into his barne
King James Bible		gather... into his garner

Example 3

In Matt. 1:19 the simple change from the Bishops' 'righteous' to the KJV's 'just,' brings about a number of auditory and visual effects which work to create theological connections between words. *Consonance* is seen in the matching of the 'j' and 's' in 'Joseph' and 'just.' Through this we understand that Joseph is just. *Assonance* appears with 'husband' and 'just.' *Eye-rhyme* makes a subtle connection with the matching 'us' in 'husband' and 'just.' Looking back at Matt. 1:18, the 'us' of 'espoused' logically connects the 'us' in 'husband' and even 'just.'

Bishops' Bible	Matt. 1:19	Joseph her husband being a righteous man
King James Bible		J oseph her h usband being a j ust man

Example 4

The KJV hones the beautiful Bishops' 14 rhymes and alliterations to a razor sharp 16. The mirrored letters also mirror meaning.

Bishops': 14 KJV: 16

foundation
water **a**rose
flood **b**eat
m**o**ved
g**r**ounded

foundation
flood **a**rose
s**t**ream **b**eat
sh**a**ke
founded

Bishops' Bible	Luke 6:48	layd the foundation... waters arose, the flood beat vehemently... mooved it: for it was grounded vpon a rocke.
King James Bible		layd the foundation ... flood arose, the streame beat vehemently... shake it for it was founded upon a rock .
NIV, TNIV (HCSB & ESV have "well-built")	uck! Jesus, the Rock, is gone	laid the foundation...the flood came, torrent struck ... shake it because it was <u>well built</u> .

Parts of Speech

Matching letters connect words that are the same part of speech or serve the same function in a sentence.

Example 1

The similar sounds in ‘**espoused**’ and ‘**found**’ show that the words are alike. In this case they are both *verbs* which describe Mary.

“Mary was **espoused**
...she was **found** with child”

The KJV translators changed the Bishops’ “betrothed” to create this effect. 📌 The parallel peg-word ‘**was**’ also helps to pair “**was** espoused” and “**was** found.” The KJV chose the most melodious words.

Bishops Bible	Matt. 1:18	was betrothed ...was found
King James Bible		was espoused ... was found

Example 2

The KJV ties together words that are the same part of speech. ‘Seek,’ ‘eat,’ and ‘be’ are verbs or action words. They talk about what we ‘do.’ The long ‘e’ assonance ties them together in the reader’s mind. The long ‘e’ in ‘neither’ adds to the beauty. The long ‘e’ in ‘ye’ reminds us ‘who’ must ‘seek’ and ‘be’.

Bishops’ Bible	Luke 12:29	ask not ye what ye shall eate , or what ye shall drink , neither be ye of doubtful mind
King James Bible	8 links in thinking	seeke not ye what ye shall eate , or what ye shal drinke , neither be ye of doubtful mind
NIV, TNIV	The verbs ‘set,’ ‘eat,’ and ‘do not worry’ are not paired with ‘you.’	do not set your heart on what you will eat or drink; do not worry about it

KJV: (short and rhythmic)

seek not ye what ye eat shall eat...neither be ye

NIV & TNIV: (long and clumsy)

do not set your heart on what you will eat...do not...

HCSB: (longer and clumsier)

Don’t keep striving for what you should eat...do not be

Example 3

In 1 Cor. 15:9, the KJV translators changed the seemingly easy word ‘worthy’ to ‘meet’ to accomplish the following cognitive associations:

1. Parallel thoughts have parallel **syllable numbers** and position (4).

- “I am” parallels “that am,” its grammatical counterpart.
- ‘Least’ parallels ‘meet.’

Bishops’ Bible	1 Cor. 15:9	I am the least... which am not worthy	4 5
King James Bible		I am the least ... that am not meet	4 4

2. Grammatical parallels now have the same sounds:

- The long ‘e’ and final ‘t’ in ‘least’ and ‘meet’
- The short ‘a’ in ‘I am’ and ‘that am’

I	am	the	least ...
that	am	not	meet

The KJV upgrades the Bishops’ two rhymes, to four, matches sound endings and uses identical syllabication. All of these matching elements work together in the mind to pair the two phrases, thereby making the sentence easier to understand. (‘Meet’ simply means ‘matching the need.’ We say, “I did not meet their expectations.” When two children come together, or meet, if they are the same size, their shoulders ‘meet.’ God made Adam “an help meet for him.” In other words, Adam was given a helper that matched his need. See Gen. 2:18-20.)

Comparing **Spiritual** Things with Spiritual

Example 1

Alliteration ties together theologically connected words. In 1 Cor. 14:24 two verbs, though distanced by 11 words, are connected in the reader's mind by alliteration.

Bishops' Bible	1 Cor. 14:24	come...rebuked
King James Bible		come...convinced

Example 2

In Luke 12:26 the 'least' is contrasted with the 'rest' by the mutual position of the 'st' sound (end of 4th syllable). The KJV, with the **least syllables**, is the only version where:

Parallel sounds + syllables = Parallel thoughts

Bishops' Bible	Luke 12:26	thing which is least... thought for the remnant	4 5
King James		thing which is least... thought for the rest	4 4
NIV, TNIV	Bad	very little thing... worry about the rest	5 6
HCSB	Worse	even a little thing... worry about the rest	6 6
NASB	Worse Yet	a very little thing... anxious about other matters	6 8
ESV	Worst of All	even a very little thing... worry about other matters	8 8

Example 3

Although the Bishops' had its own form of rhyme in Eph. 6:13, the King's translators amplified and magnified it by connecting the verbs 'stand' and 'with-stand' by repeating the preposition 'with,' which tells us *how* to stand.

- “with truth,”
- “with the...gospel,”
- “with all prayer,”
- “with all perseverance.”

The KJV's repeated 'w,' 's,' 'p,' and 'r' word pattern makes this a breeze to memorize.

Bishops' Bible	Eph. 6:13-18	to resist ...to stand...shod in ...wherewith...Praying always in all prayer and supplication in the spirite, and watch thereunto with all instance and supplication for all saints
King James Bible		to withstand ...to stand ...shod with ...wherewith... Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit , and w atching thereunto with all p erseverance and s upplication for all s aints

Example 4

The KJV translators did not allow echoed letters to out shout the sense. The alliteration of the 'b' and 'c' by the Bishops' Bible are not as important as the continuity of the words 'joined' and 'joint.' Artistic form must be subject to the main function of the Bible — understanding and

memorability (i.e. brevity). The KJV’s “fitly” is so much more compact than the Bishops’ “being conveniently.”

Bishops’ Bible	Eph. 4:16	the b odye b eing c onveniently c oupled...joynt (37 letters)
King James Bible		bodye fitly j oined together... j oint (29 letters)

Professor Allen On Alliteration

Can the NKJV advertise itself as ‘easier’ when it uses 34 letters to say the same thing that the KJV says in 23 letters?

Bishops’ Bible	Rom. 8:25	we with patience abide for it	24
King James Bible		w e w ith p atience w ait for i t	23
NKJV etc.		we eagerly wait for it with perseverance	34

Emeritus English Professor Ward Allen compares the KJV with the new versions and concludes that the KJV’s literary techniques make it *easier* to understand. He says of Romans 8:25 in the **KJV**:

“To my ear ‘wait’ is **euphonious**. It fits into place. The initial ‘**w**’ pulls it backward into an alliterative pattern, ‘**w**e,’ ‘**w**ith,’ ‘**w**ait.’ The assonance of **p**atience and **w**ait is natural and pleasant. The final ‘**t**’ joins

‘wait’ with ‘it.’ There is a conclusion of sound at the conclusion of a thought.

The **R.S.V.** [Revised Standard Version] points up the shine of this perfection by **dulling** it in rearrangement of the words, “we wait for it with patience” [also the NKJV etc.]. Now ‘wait’ is no longer the climactic word in an alliterative series. The concluding consonance has disappeared. It has lost all emphasis. Patience takes on excessive emphasis.

The Bishops’ text forms a pentameter line, trochaic and iambic. This rhythmical pattern distracts the ear from the sense of the passage...**the text of the A.V. shines the brightest from rubbing and polishing**” (Emphasis mine; Ward Allen, *Translating the New Testament Epistles 1604-1611*, Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms International (Published for Vanderbilt University Press), 1977, p. lxi).

MATCHING for the

BEAUTY of HOLINESS 1 Chron. 16:29

We name our daughters ‘Melony’ because it is prettier than ‘Melon.’ Does it *need* the extra ‘y’?

A ‘new’ metal folding chair serves the same function as an expensive antique Queen Anne style chair from the 1700s. Yet some pay a higher price for this royal antique style chair because of the *rhythmic* turns of its legs. People put pairs of these chairs inside a 17th century colonial style

house with shutters (that do not ‘shut’) because their *repeating* slats are attractive. Some sit inside this sanctuary and listen to the metered refrains of Bach and Handel because they’ve heard that plants subjected to this classical music from the 1700s are healthier than plants exposed to disjointed rock music.

The “holy scriptures” are our *spiritual* house and sanctuary. What will we find there — a metal folding chair or the scripture’s garnished pair?

“**strength** and **beauty** are in
his sanctuary.”
Ps. 96:6

“And he garnished the house
with precious stones
for **beauty**...”
2 Chron. 3:6.

“And let the **beauty** of the
LORD our God
be upon us”
Ps. 90:17

The God-designed ark of the covenant was structural wood adorned with pure gold. Was the gold essential to the structure or was it used to reflect “upon us” the beauty of its contents — “the testimony,” which was the word of God (Exod. 25:10-16).

The true “holy scriptures” will have “the **beauty** of holiness.” They will be “...for glory and **beauty**” (1 Chron. 16:29, 2 Chron. 20:21, Ps. 29:2, Ps. 96:9, Exod. 28:2, 40). Through the scriptures,

“Thine eyes shall see the king in his **beauty**...” Isa. 33:17
“...how great is his **beauty!**” Zech. 9:17

Example 1 Expanded Vocabulary for Beauty

The rhythmic turns and metered refrains of our royal King James Bible have encored in hearts since the 17th century. Its time-long vocabulary gives the Bible deeper wells from which to draw when casting poetic effects. Its time-stretching stream of words includes big words, little words, pure words, and easy words. In the time-traveling KJV we discover several synonyms to express the same thought. Synonyms are words which have the same meaning. But only one of them may have the correct letters, accented syllable, or number of syllables to create the desired effect in a particular context. (Synonyms are also the Bible's built-in dictionary.)

Observe Matt. 16:8, 9. 'Perceive' and 'understand' are synonyms; they have the same meaning. The KJV translators change the Bishops' 'perceive' to 'understand' in verse 9 (to pair it with the word 'thousand'). Conversely they changed 'understand' to 'perceive' (and 'you' to 'ye') in verse 8 (to match the many strong 'e' sounds there).

Bishops' Bible	Matt. 16:8	Jesus...understood, he...think you ↓
King James Bible		Jesus...perceived, he...reason ye

Bishops' Bible	Matt. 16:9	perceive... thousand ↓
King James Bible		understand... thousand

Example 2

In Luke 12:33 the new echoed sounds include ‘sel’ (Sell + selves), ‘v’ (have, provide + selves), ‘y’ (ye + your), ‘a’ sound (have + bagges), and ‘es’ (yourselves + bagges).

Bishops’ Bible	Luke 12:33	Sell that ye have... and prepare you bagges
King James Bible		Sell that ye have ...provide your selves bagges

Example 3

The reflecting sounds in the King James Bible shine,

“as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times” Ps. 12:6, 7

Now the silver sword shines as ‘because’ and ‘austere’ share the sight rhyme ‘aus’. Sense-rhyme chimes with the mutual ‘a’ ‘r’ and ‘t’ sounds in ‘art’ and ‘austere.’ Alliteration hums with the ‘a’ in ‘art’ and ‘austere.’

Bishops’ Bible	Luke 19:21	because thou art a strait man
King James Bible		bec ause thou art an austere man (The meanings of the letters s, t, and r create words like ‘austere’ and its synonym ‘straight.’)
NASB		because you are an exacting man

Example 4

In Gal. 2:6, the Bishops' Bible rhymes in only two words. By changing two other words, the KJV manages to alliterate ALL five words: 'these,' 'seemed' and 'be' have the long 'e' sound; 'who' and 'to' have the same 'o' sound.

Bishops' Bible	Gal. 2:6	them which seemed to be
King James Bible		these who seemed to be

Example 5

In 1 Cor. 4:16 the KJV doubled the reflecting 'e' pattern by changing "desire" to "beseech."

Bishops' Bible	1 Cor. 4:16	I desire you, be ye followers of me
King James Bible		I beseech you, be ye followers of me

Would you want a real solid silver sword or a forged imitation — a real son of God or one who imitates him? The imitative new versions' only virtue is that their heresy-haunted texts are unmelodic and hard to remember.

NIV, TNIV	I urge you to imitate me
HCSB	I urge you, be imitators of me
ESV	I urge you, then, be imitators of me

Example 6

The rippling sound effects of the KJV are as, “a voice from heaven, as the voice of many waters...” Rev. 14:2.

Bishops’ Bible	Matt. 24:51	hew him in pieces , and give him his portion with the hypocrites:
King James Bible		cut him asunder , and appoynt him his portion with the hypocrites

The echoing ‘**asunder**’ and ‘**appoint**’ replace ‘pieces’ and ‘give.’

- ‘**appoint**’ is more easily memorized than ‘give,’ because it contains the beginning ‘**a**’ of **asunder**, the ‘**po**’ of **portion**, the final ‘**t**’ of **cut**.
- Three words terminate their *second* syllable with the ‘**n**’ sound: a-sun-der, ap-point, and por-tion.
- The easier ‘**cut**’ replaces ‘hew.’ Its ‘**u**’ rhymes with the ‘**u**’ in ‘**asunder**.’ Its ‘**t**’ matches the ‘**t**’ in ‘**appoint**’ in sound and position.

Example 7

In Matt. 3:7 ‘**hath**’ rhymes with ‘**wrath**,’ whose ‘**r**’ sound and eye-rhymed ‘**w**’ and ‘**a**’ match ‘**warned**.’

Bishops’ Bible	Matt. 3:7	hath warned you to flee from the anger
King James Bible		hath warn ed you to flee from the wrath

Example 8 **Connotation:** Expanded Vocabulary

Beauty is more than skin deep in the KJV. In Matt. 22:21 the KJV substitutes ‘Render’ for the Bishops’ easy word ‘Give.’ The re-version NIV, TNIV, and HCSB also use ‘Give.’ The *one* syllable word ‘give’ does not match the *two* syllable pattern heard in the rest of the sentence. The word ‘Render’ also matches the final ‘r’ sound repeated throughout the sentence.

Most importantly, “Give’ does not have the same built-in connotation as ‘Render,’ which is a part of the word **surrender**. To **rend** is to split or take away. To **render** carries with it the idea that what is given is *due* to the person to whom it is given. It is not a **gift**; something we ‘**Give**’ can be a gift. To **render** is to give in **return**, not just to give. The first usage of ‘render’ in the KJV, gives a picture of this. There, ten times, God says I have ‘given.’ God says, “they shall render unto me.” In other words, God gives first; then we can render to him. (See also OED s.v. rend, render.)

Bishops’ Bible	Matt. 22:21	Give there-fore un-to Cae-sar the things which are Cae-sar’s		Syllables
King James Bible		Ren there un Cae the which Cae	der fore to sar things are sar’s	2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Example 9

Numerous types of rhyme can be found in almost any verse.

“The wedding is ready, but they which were bidden were not worthy.” Matt. 22:8

- Front rhyme joins ‘**w**edding’ and ‘**r**eady.’
- The double ‘**dd**’ eye-rhyme unites **wedding** and **bidden**.
- The terminal **y**’s in ‘**w**orthy’ and ‘**r**eady’ link them.
- The **w**’s in ‘**w**edding,’ ‘**w**hich,’ ‘**w**ere,’ and ‘**w**orthy’ connect them.
- The ‘**b**’s in ‘**b**ut’ and ‘**b**idden’ wed them.
- The KJV is the most succinct with only 11 syllables.

Bishops’ Bible	Matt. 22:8	wedding in deed is prepared ... bidden, were not worthy
King James Bible	11 syllables	wedding is ready ... bidden were not worthy
NASB	12 syllables	wedding is ready...invited were not worthy
HCSB	12 syllables	banquet is ready...invited were not worthy
ESV	13 syllables	wedding feast is ready... invited were not worthy
TNIV & TNIV	16 syllables	wedding banquet is ready... invited did not deserve to come

It is easy to identify the handiwork of God; it is characterized by life-giving function and artistry. God creates beautiful trees, which produce life-giving fruit and sheltering boughs for birds. The trees miraculously change color. Sadly, man puts forth his cruel hand and saw to the wood; the tree dies. Man crucifies Christ, the Word, on the tree. Two thousand years later man still kills God's tree artistry to build billboard seas and print tabloid talk NIVs.

Enough trees have been taken to crucify the Word — their paper wasted with new version verses. Finding beauty on their pages is as likely as finding fruit growing from a telephone pole. The following pages will show, not the corrupt new versions (which destroy the alliteration), but the *final* polishing of the pure and perfect line of English Bibles.

The following charts show just *a few* of the thousands upon thousands of examples of alliteration, rhyme, assonance, and consonance seen in the KJV. These are just a few that were polished in the **transition** from the Bishops' Bible to the KJV. The Bishops' Bible's words in **Bold** print are a few of the many which were **improved** in the KJV. The sources of the KJV's choices were *often* from earlier English versions. A *few* of these are listed (i.e. Tyndale, Wycliffe, Geneva, etc.). As with most charts, the **spellings** are *generally* those of one of the **early editions** of the Bishop's Bible and the 1611 KJV. Reading *aloud* will help.

“*And* take...

the sword of the Spirit,
which is the word of God”

Eph. 6:17

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword		
Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE	
Matt. 1:6	her that was	her that had been
Matt. 6:2	thou... blowe	thou... sound
Matt. 7:25	and it fell not because it was grounded on a rock	and it fell not; for it was founded up on a rock e
Matt. 8:12	out into utter darknesse	out into outer darknesse
Matt. 17:16	could not heale	could not cure
Matt. 21:14	halt came	lame came
Matt. 23:5	broade...the hemmes of their garments	broad ...the borders of their gar ments
Matt. 26:52	Turne backe ...his place	Put up ...his place
Mark 4:21	lighted to bee put under a bushell or under the table ... put on an candlestick	brought to bee put under a bushel , or under a bed ... set on a candle stick

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword

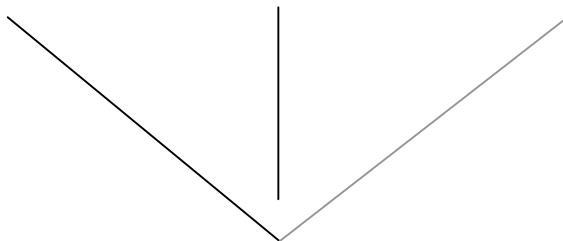
	Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
Mark 14:50, 51, 52, 53, 54	forsooke him and ran away ... followed left...fled...ledde followed him a great way off	forsooke him , and fled ... followed ... left...fled...ledde followed him a farre off
Mark 15:21	comming out of the field ...bear his cross	comming out of the cuntrye ...beare his cross
Luke 1:41	Elizabeth heard...the babe sprang	E lizabeth heard...the babe leaped
Luke 2:32	light to be revealed to	light to lighten
Luke 2:34	to be the fall and uprising ...for a signe	for the fall and rising...for a signe
Luke 3:7	forewarned ...wrath	warned ... wrath
Luke 4:16	he was nursed	he had bene brought up
Luke 7:22	halt walk, the lepers are clensed	the lame walk, the lepers are clensed

Mirror Polished Tvoedged Sword		
Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE	
Luke 8:29	caried of the fiend	driven of the devill
Luke 9:20, 21	Christ... warned and commanded	Christ...charged them and commanded
Luke 12:41	Peter... tellest thou this similitude	Peter...speakest thou this parable
Luke 22:4, 5	communed with the high priests & captains, ... promised	communed with the chief priests & captaines , ... covenanted
Luke 22:35	wallet , and script, and shoes	purse , and scrip , and shoes
Romans 1:9, 10	alwaies... desyring ... some meane	always ... Making request... any means
Romans 1:11	among you... ye *	unto you ... you
Romans 1:21	heart was blinded	heart was darkened

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword

	Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
Romans 2:5, 6	wrath and declaration of the righteous... reward	w ra th and re velation of the righteous... re nder
Romans 3:16, 19 (the matching sounds connect these thoughts)	Heartes grie f e and misery... be endangered	D e struction and misery... become guilty
Romans 3:23	have need of the glory	come shor t of the glor y
Romans 4:15	causeth wrath	worketh wra th
Romans 8:1	There is then	There is ther fore
Romans 8:18	glorye which shalbe shewed	glor y which shal e revealed
Romans 10:15	them which	them that
Romans 10:18	lands ...words	earth ... wor ds
Romans 12:6	prophecy... measure	prop hecy... prop ortion (Wycliffe)
Romans 15:14	ex-horte 2 an-oth-er 3	ad-mon-ish 3 an-oth-er 3
Romans 15:29	abundance of the blessing of the goss pell	ful nes of the bles sing of the goss pell

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword	
Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
1 Cor. 4:16 desire...be ye...mee	beseech...be ye...mee
1 Cor. 4:17 put... remembrance	bring... remembrance
1 Cor. 4:19 words...swollen ... power	speech...puffed... power
1 Cor. 6:11 some such like you were	such were some of you (iambic meter)
1 Cor. 7:9 cannot abstaine	cannot contain
1 Cor. 8:8 we the less	we the worse (Tyndale)
1 Cor. 9:24, 25 the reward... that prooveth	the prize... that striveth
1 Cor. 10:13 which shall	who will
1 Cor. 12:28 ordayned some	set some
1 Cor. 15:33 wordes corrupt ... manners	communications corrupt... manners
2 Cor. 13:5 you are	ye be
Gal. 2: 6 them which seemed to be	these who seemed to be



Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword

	Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
Gal. 6:12	with outward appearance to please carnally	to make a fayre shew in the flesh (Geneva)
Eph. 3:11	purpose which he wrought	purpose which he purposed
Eph. 3:12	boldness and entrance	boldness and access
Eph. 4:13	measure of the age	measure of the stature
Eph. 4:16	In whome all	From whome the whole
Eph. 4:22, 24, 29	according to the former conversation... corrupt...shapen ...filthy communication	concerning the former conversation... corrupt...created ...corrupt communication
Eph. 6:19	open my mouth freely to utter the secrets	open my mouth boldly, to make known the mysterye
Eph. 6:20	I am a messenger	I am an ambassador

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword		
Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE	
Eph. 6:21	dear brother	be loved bro ther
Col. 4:6	powdered with salt	s easoned with s alt
2 Thes. 2:2	suddenly moved	soon shaken
2 Thes. 3:6	brother... inordinately	brother... disorder ly
1 Tim. 4:1	spirites of errour	seduc ing spir its
1 Tim. 5:22	partaker... chaste	part aker... pure
1 Tim. 6:5	lucre is godliness	gain is godlin ess
1 Tim. 6:9	foolish and noysome	fool ish and hurtful
1 Tim. 1:3	when I departed	when I went
1 Tim. 1:6	which things , some having erred , have turned unto	which some having swerved have turned aside
2 Tim. 2:3	suffer afflictions as a good souldier	endure hardness as a good sould ier <small>(the sounds of endr are reversed inside hardness; the 'd' and 'r' appear the third time in 'soldier')</small>

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword	
Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
2 Tim. 3:6	enter ...lead captive creep ... lead captive
2 Tim. 3:6	carried with divers lusts led away with divers lusts (Tyndale)
2 Tim. 3:9	prevayle no longer for their madness shalbe proceed no further : for their folly shalbe
2 Tim. 4:3	suffer wholesome doctrine endure sound doctrine
2 Tim. 4:3	they whose ears itch having itching ears
2 Tim. 4:15	withstood our preaching withstood our words
2 Tim. 4:17	assisted me... 4 strengthened me 3 stood with me ... 3 strengthened me 3
Hebrews 1:3	very image of his substance express image of his person
Heb. 2:14	death... expell ... death...Devill death ... destroy ... death ... devill

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword	
Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
Heb. 2:17 Priest... concerning	Priest... pertaining
Heb. 3:10 erre in heart... they verely...wayes	erre in their heart they... wayes
Heb. 4:3 made perfect from the foundation	finished from the foundation
Heb. 4:14 which is entred into heavens... confession	that is passed into the heavens... profession
Heb. 5:14 wits exercysed to discern	senses exercysed to discern
Heb. 6:12 faint not but bee followers	be not slouthfull (Geneva), but followers
Heb. 7:9 say the trueth	may so say
Heb. 9:13 blood of oxen	blood of bulls
Heb. 10:2 offerers once purged should	worshipers once purged should
Heb. 10:32 fight of adversities	fight of afflitions (Geneva)

Mirror Polished Twoedged Sword

	Bishops' Bible	KING JAMES BIBLE
Heb. 10:34	the spoyling...with gladness	joyfully the spoyling
Heb. 11:38	wilderness ... dennes...earth	deserts ... dennes ... earth
Heb. 12:11	bring ... quiet	yieldeth ... peaceable
Heb. 12:12	weake knees	feeble knees
Heb. 12:16	fornicator or unclean person.	fornicator, or profane person
James 1:6	wavereth...wave ... of ...wynd	wavereth ... wave ... with ... wynd
James 1:27	devotion fatherless... affliction...	religion ... fatherless ... affliction
James 4:13	win gain	get gain (Wycliffe)
1 John 3:18	in tongue... in verity	in tongue ... in truth (Wycliffe)
1 John 3:21, 5:14	our heart condemne us...have we boldness ... trust	our heart condemne us...have we confidence ... confidence

